


No. 15,253; 號三十五百三千五萬一第 日一十二月五年三十三緒光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1907. 一第 號一月七年七零百九千一英海香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.


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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 1st, 1907.

In a multitude of words there may be confusion of thought. Trite though this remark may be its aptness cannot be denied when applied to the debate in the Legislative Council last Thursday. The sitting was given up to a discussion on the housing question as it exists in Hongkong, but in its result it could neither be described as enlightening nor practical. The real point at issue was never once made clear, and beyond the fact that an influential committee was appointed to investigate the cubicle problem, the debate was of very questionable value indeed. It tended to confusion of thought rather than clarity of vision, and it is with the view of endeavouring to remove the misunderstanding created, that we make another reference to the subject.

At the outset it might be profitable to secure a common understanding with respect to the principle term employed. That is the word cubicle. It has been somewhat loosely used, and in consequence there has been wrangling and angry discussion where unanimity ought to be found. A cubicle is really a division or apartment in a legal room. A cubicle is windowless, but a legal room must have a window. No less an authority than the Hon. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS himself in the proposition for a new type of house—to which further reference will be made—is guilty of terminological

laxity, inasmuch as he describes the five windowed apartments in the floor of the two houses shown as cubicles instead of rooms. This is not mentioned in a spirit of hypercriticism but merely to indicate the necessity of being agreed upon terms before we can hope to have clearness of thought and expression and ultimate unanimity in the conclusions arrived at and the opinions based thereon. Having agreed upon our term, we shall proceed. As has been pointed out before, the type of houses provided for Chinese here is peculiar to Hongkong. The style is neither European nor Chinese, and judged by Western ideas it has little to commend it. But it is here that many people allow themselves to fall into error. A European criterion cannot be applied entirely to Eastern conditions, and repugnant as overcrowding is to advanced thought in other lands, it is less repellant where Chinese are concerned, as no matter in what environment they are placed the instinct to herd together asserts itself in itself is not a particularly crying evil, and we are not so much concerned with the lack of accommodation as the insanitary conditions which prevail in that limited accommodation. Dirt and squalor, absence of light and fresh air conspire to produce innumerable diseases and this menace to the public health is provocative of uneasiness among Europeans and activity among sanitary officials. Cubicles must be abolished, said the medical authorities and the authorities vainly attempted to act on the advice, forgetful of the economic conditions which dominate the lives of the masses. That a mistake was committed then no one attempts to deny, but that the Government was altogether blameless is not so readily admitted. After all it has to be remembered that governments and public bodies generally are at the mercy of the experts whom they employ and in this matter it requires no great effort of the memory to recall the fact that the much discussed and much abused Ordinance of 1903 was based on the recommendations of those experts who reported in the sanitary conditions of the Colony at the instance of the community. And objectionable as that Ordinance is in many respects, it is not wholly bad. It allows greater liberality in respect of cubicles than is generally understood, at least the amending Ordinance of that year does, and much of the harassing worry inflicted on the unfortunate inhabitants of the sub-divided houses would have been obviated had the owners or tenants realised this and had the Sanitary Board been given the opportunity of exercising its prerogative in granting exemptions to the extent of its power. However, there is little use discussing that further: the question to be decided is the future attitude regarding cubicles. Either we must go back to the pre-1903 conditions, and allow cubicles to the full extent of the floor area, or else some change must be introduced.

So far as the existing tenements are concerned, it is practically impossible to effect any great improvement. To pull down the upper storeys of intermediate houses in order to afford the necessary space to the adjoining houses and permit of the insertion of lateral windows is a very heroic measure but, as has already been pointed out, financial considerations are against the success of the proposition. The eight million dollars that it is estimated to cost would be well spent if there were any guarantee that it would have the results hoped for it, because no question of finance should outweigh any consideration for public health, but as such a guarantee is not forthcoming the risk is too great to be lightly undertaken. Far better ensure the effectiveness of the cleansing regulations and restore the legal cubicles as they existed before the 1903 Ordinance. Certainly it is wiser and less dangerous to health to have the old wooden partitions than the curtains and sacks which take their place, and which constitute the illegal cubicle. No one will care to admit that the present system of housing is ideal, but neither, we think, will any one seriously advocate such a wholesale remedial measure as that suggested by the Hon. Dr. Ho KAT. No, the remedy will have to be a gradual one. As buildings become dilapidated and insanitary areas are discovered, there will be resumptions which will give opportunity for an improved type of house.

Plans for a new type have already been submitted to the Legislative Council but Thursday's discussion did not make this clear. These certainly offer an improvement on the existing style. The centre of each block will contain only a house or shop rising to the first floor, leaving an open space above, which will give requisite external air to the floors of the adjacent houses and permit of the insertion of lateral

windows, so that instead of three cubicles in the ordinary type there will be five-windowed rooms a trifle smaller than the cubicle, no doubt, in the new type. Thus ten families can be accommodated, where nine are housed at present, and while this will have very little effect on overcrowding itself, it ought to improve the sanitation of the locality. That, in itself, is no small achievement, and as a definite proposal, showing the possibility of some improvement, the suggestion of the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS deserves sympathetic consideration.

Saturday's four cases brought the plague total to 123.

The French Mail of the 28th May was delivered in London on the 28th inst.

China has had another gunboat launched at Kobe recently. It is intended for the Yangtze.

The list of copyright works which has been publicly exposed at the Court House is published in the current Gazette.

There are many indications in the native papers coming from the north that our forecast that Viceroy Shum would not return to Canton is to be justified.

Mr. H. W. Stevenson, the billiard player, on tour, leaves Brisbane for Japan on September 6th, and expects to play in Hongkong about the first week in November.

The final in the single tennis tournament in connection with the Civil Service Club was played on Saturday afternoon between Messrs. Bidden and Woodcock. The former won.

At Volunteer Headquarters last week, H.R. the Officer Administering the Government, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, presented Major A. Chapman with the V.D., or Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers Decoration.

The total receipts into the Treasury between January 1st and April 30th amount to \$4,604,981, while the payments out were \$4,528,755.11. There is, therefore, a balance of \$76,225.89 on the credit side of the ledger.

The Colonial Treasurer, in a statement published in the Gazette, shows the Colony's total assets to be \$1,202,425.75, while the total liabilities amount to \$73,914.46, so that there is a balance of assets over liabilities of \$1,128,511.29.

Two Chinese women from Canton, who brought into the Colony 509 tins of illicit opium, appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on Saturday, and each defendant was fined \$500, the alternative being six months' imprisonment.

Two coolies who were arrested by Detective Sergeant Grant, and placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on Saturday, on a charge of being in possession of counterfeit coin, were found guilty, and each was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The Harbour Master notifies that certificates of competency of masters and engineers of steamships not exceeding 60 tons, while underway in the waters of the Colony, are always to be on board the vessel ready to be produced for inspection by the Harbour Master, his deputy, or by any officer of the police.

Sportmen who are fond of shooting big game might not go wrong if they paid a visit to the Kowloon-Canton Railway works at Shatin. There, for the past week a tigress and her cub have been visiting the camp and carrying off pigs and have to risk only an occasional revolver shot from the miners who, apparently, are not keen sports.

The Civil Service Co-operative Society having been enlarged to include the military, naval yard employees and police, it is now proposed to include the Volunteers, and steps to attain this end will shortly be taken. The success of the co-operative undertaking is already assured, and we are informed that a dividend of five per cent will be paid on the first quarter's operations.

The military authorities notify that gun practice will be carried out on Thursday, the 4th July, from Lower Belcher, in a westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 a.m., and finishing at 10.30 a.m., and on Friday the 5th July, from Lyman Redoubt, in an easterly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 a.m., and finishing at 12 noon. All ships, junks and other vessels are warned to keep clear of the ranges.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased under Section 11 (2) of the Post Office Ordinance, 1907, (Ordinance No. 6 of 1907), to direct that on and after the 1st of July 1907, insured parcels will be received for transmission between the Hongkong Post Office and its Agencies in China and the Federated Malay States with the exception of the following places:—Pekan, Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Pahang and Kuala Rumpin.

With a view to preventing fraudulent imitation, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. announce to-day that they are now using a new label for their popular "E" Whisky. A fac-simile of the label appears on page 5, and further information in the advertisement on page 2. The extensive demand for this famous brand of whisky has led to spurious whisky being put upon the market in bottles bearing a fac-simile of the old label; but by the change now made those who care for the genuine "E" will be better able to see that they get it.

Sir Claude Macdonald, whose safe return to the Tokyo Embassy is announced in our telegrams, travelled from Europe on the Siberian railway.

An interesting story of remarkable presence of mind on the part of a little five year old girl reaches us from the Cosmopolitan Dock, and though the incident occurred a week or two ago, it is worthy of note. While a number of children were playing near the dock a boy named Ramsey fell into the water and his companions in alarm all ran off screaming and shouting. Not so Connie Hanson. The little girl went down to the water's edge and, fearless of being pulled in herself, grabbed the boy by the arm and held him until an instance arrived thus saving his life.

Another of these enjoyable concerts for which the Engineers' Institute is noted, was held on Saturday night. As usual there was a large attendance and an excellent programme which included the names of Messrs. Chapple, Leckie, Crispin, J. D. Logan and Jordan. That the performers acquitted themselves with credit was made manifest by the numerous encores demanded. Messrs. Percy Browne and J. J. Inckay did excellent work as accompanists, while Mr. W. A. Crane proved a sympathetic chairman.

It is stated that as a result of a recent meeting of the Osaka match trade, it has been decided to proceed with the amalgamation scheme without waiting for the adherence of those manufacturers at Higo and elsewhere who have not yet come to terms. An intimation to this effect has been sent to the British capitalists who are interested in the matter, and it is said in Japanese papers that Dr. Rutherford Harris, accompanied by several experts, will shortly leave England for the Far East in connection with the scheme. The capital of the Company will, it is reported, be fixed in the first instance at Y. 7,000,000.

A suggestion is at present being circulated in England with the object of more thoroughly testing the want that has very frequently been expressed by residents past and present of the Far East for a London Club where they could foregather and keep in touch with old friends and acquaintances. It is believed that the time has come when a sufficient number of names could easily be obtained to meet this want, and to start a social club to be called the "Far East Club." Eligible members would consist of residents past and present of China, Hongkong, Japan, Korea, Siam and the Straits Settlements, officers of the army and navy who have served in the Far East, and such other persons connected with, or interested in, the Far East, as may be approved by the committee. The suggestion has already met with considerable support in the Far East; it deserves to.

An amusing example of "Baboo" English is afforded by an application recently made to a Bombay magistrate. The application was as follows:—"Charge Cruelly to male ben on high road. 'To-day on my way to home I received a most horrible despicable deed done by the No. 1 and 2 accused persons. On a public road the said barbarous men out of the threat of a male ben with a blunt knife, although there was a deep cut on a neck of a dead ben but its pain was marvellous and its struggles were too much to melt the heart of a human kind. Not content with this he beat the No. 1 accused, dashed off the dead ben on the road. I never across to see such horrible death in a city like Bombay up to yet. I am an animal's friend and granted my like to save them and protect them by the justness. As a volunteer I shall work towards with my dumb clients and hope that your kind honor will decide this case with the best in my favour.' His worship made the following order:—"No criminal offence. Dismissed under Section 203 Cr. P. Code."

The Daitokyo Okinawa (translated in the Japan Advertiser) reports that No. 3 post train, before reaching Paganichun station recently, began to proceed more and more slowly until suddenly it stopped entirely. The passengers jumped from the coaches and beheld a strange scene. The two locomotives were puffing and hissing, the wheels turned, but the train did not stir from the spot. On examination it was seen that the line was covered with some kind of green moving mass, which turned out to be worms, apparently a species of woodworms. They thickly covered the entire road and thus the locomotives were stopped. The poor passengers had to wait for a distance of five hours while the train covered at a snail's pace, the journey taking three hours, while passengers and railway servants helped to clear the rails of the worms. It would be interesting to know, says our contemporary, how such a huge migration of worms can be explained, and if a similar phenomenon has been observed at any other time in Manchuria. The older residents might be able to answer this question. It may be added that in America trains have been held up in much the same fashion by migrations of caterpillars.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCHES.

The question of the union between the Scottish Churches which will come before the Established Church Assembly on a motion sitting that negotiations for union be opened with the other Presbyterian Churches, was referred to more than once in the opening proceedings of the Established Church Assembly last month in Edinburgh. Lord Kinnaird, in his address as the Assembly might, witnessed the further drawing together of the Churches and prepared the way for some close union without in any way sacrificing any of the principles or doctrines which had made Scotland fit to play the part they had taken in the world's history and had fitted them to become pioneers in many spheres of work which had led to the religious, moral, and material progress of the world and were destined in the near future to do much more. The newly elected Moderator (Dr. Mitchell), in reply, said he earnestly hoped that the recent trend of public opinion in Scotland might lead to closer co-operation in Christian work, and in God's good time open the way to a happy reunion of the scattered branches of the Scottish Church. (Cheers.)

TELEGRAMS.

[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

Tokyo, June 29th.

The British Ambassador has re-arrived.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE GRANT TO LORD CROMER.

London, June 27th.

Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, said the Government had decided to make a special grant to Lord Cromer.

THE TERRITORIAL FORCES BILL.

London, June 27th.

The Territorial Forces Bill has passed the second reading in the House of Lords, unanimously.

THE ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

London, June 27th.

The daily bulletins are reserved, but the Duke is improving slightly.

THE JAPANESE CRUISERS IN GERMANY.

London, June 27th.

The Kaiser witnessed an exhibition of jujitsu and fencing on board of the "Tau Kuba" at Kiel.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

London, June 27th.

The British delegates have submitted to the Conference, a proposal to abolish contraband of war at sea; the right of visit will then be merely exercised to establish the neutral character of merchant ships; the restrictions imposed by blockade would still continue, as also the prohibition of sale of actual potential warships to belligerents.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

London, June 27th.

Knightships have been bestowed on the playwrights Mr. W. Gilbert, Mr. George Alexander, and on Mr. Alexander Hesse, Consul General of the Province of Szechuan, China. The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham of Hongkong has been made a C. M. G. and Mr. Tangkubear (Ehangu), and the Japanese Admiral Tamari, (Naval Attaché to Great Britain), Honorary Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

A NEW INDIAN MILITARY DECORATION.

London, June 28th.

The King has created a new military decoration entitled The Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

London, June 28th.

General Booth has been welcomed on his return, by an audience of 12,000 people in the Albert Hall. The audience included many titled and prominent people, also the staff of the Japanese Embassy. General Booth announced the immediate commencement of salvationist work in Korea and forecasted the opening of China to the same.

[N.-C. Daily News Service.]

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

Tokyo, June 24th.

Details of a change in Russia's military base in the Far East are now known. Heretofore, Russia's ante bellum military base, was securely connected with Port Arthur and Vladivostok, in the form of a triangle; but the possession of the Japanese, while Changchun and Kirin are within the Japanese sphere of influence. These circumstances make the connection between Vladivostok and Siberia most insecure and affect considerably the military value of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Russia accordingly abandons for strategic purposes the Chinese Eastern Railway and proposes her military base to Irkutsk, which will be extensively fortified, with Chita as an advanced station. In order to connect Chita with Vladivostok the Amur Railway will be built to Khabarovsk and connection will be secured from that point with Vladivostok by the Ussuri Railway.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY RATES.

Tokyo, June 24th.

China has reduced the goods tariff on the Heiminshan-Mukden Railway by 30 per cent, and proposes a further reduction as soon as the line has been completely reconstructed. This move is considered to be intended as a heavy trade of Newchwang.

The Taicun Customs, it has been notified to the Consul and to the public, will be open on July 1. Customs authorities will be installed at Kinohon, Palantien, and at the pier and station in Taicun.

The South Manchurian Railway has agreed not to transport goods beyond Kuantung, unless accompanied by a certificate that duty has been paid. The tariff and Customs procedure will be the same as at Newchwang.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD.

The sixteenth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the National Bank of China Ltd. was held at the bank at noon on Saturday, Mr. J. Scott Harrison, presided, other shareholders present being Messrs. G. C. Mer (managing director), J. E. Joseph, E. Kadoorie, E. Howard, Ellis Kadoorie, H. Haskell, H. Pinconey, P. Loureiro, Yeung Pat-leung and Chau Ki-pou.

The notice calling the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen—The report and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1906, having now been some time in your hands I will, with your permission, adopt the usual course, and take them as read. I do not think the figures call for special comment, but I am sure you will be pleased to see that profits exceed those of the preceding year. You B. and still desire to carry out the policy set forth in the Bank's report for the year 1905 and pay no dividend until reserves funds show a substantial sum—as they feel sure that this is a wise and prudent course to pursue. I am glad to be in a position to inform you that by a recent decision of the House of Lords the appeal of the Founders against the finding of Mr. Justice Farwell in the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England has been dismissed with costs. The net result of this is that the Banks are now absolutely the proprietors of their ordinary shareholders and its accounts may be presented in the form now before you. Before formally moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions in my power.

No questions were asked, and the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. ELLIS KADOORIE seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. MOXON proposed, Mr. HASKELL seconded, and members agreed to the reappointment of Messrs. Low and Bingham as auditors.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

TEXT OF THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The official translation of the Franco-Japanese Agreement, reads as follows:—

ARRANGEMENT.
The Government of His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, and the Government of the French Republic, animated by the desire to strengthen the relations of amity existing between them, and to remove from these relations all cause of misunderstanding for the future, have decided to conclude the following Arrangement:

"The Government of Japan and France, being agreed to respect the independence and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal treatment for all countries, and having a special interest in the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the regions of the Chinese Empire adjacent to the territories which they have the right of sovereignty, protection or occupation, engage to support one another for assuring the peace and security of those regions, with a view to maintaining the respective situation and the territorial rights of the two Contracting Parties in the Contingency of Asia."

In witness whereof the undersigned: His Excellency Monsieur Kurino, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to the President of the French Republic, and His Excellency Monsieur Stephan Pao, Senator, Minister for Foreign Affairs, authorized by their respective Governments have signed this Arrangement, and has affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, June 19th, 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.

(L. S.) S. PICHON.

DECLARATION.

The two Governments of Japan and France, while reserving the negotiations for the conclusion of a Convention of Commerce in regard to the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, have decided to conclude the following Arrangement:

The treatment of most favored nation shall be accorded to all officers and subjects of Japan in French Indo-China in all that concerns their persons and the protection of their property, and the same treatment shall be applied to the subjects of France in Japan, until the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and France of August 4, 1890.

Paris, June 10th, 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.

(L. S.) S. PICHON.

THE STANDARD OIL TRUST.

Little that is new appears to be revealed by the voluminous report of the midyear meeting of the Standard Oil Company submitted to President Roosevelt by Mr. Herbert K. Smith, Mr. Gardfield's successor at the Bureau of Corporations. Like Mr. Gardfield's report issued last year, it dwells mainly on the "predatory methods of competition" indulged in by the Standard Oil Company involving "disgraceful acceptance of rebates from railways and a highly selfish control of the oil-pipe systems of the United States. It is, in fact, rather a tribute to the vast and successful ramifications of the Standard Oil Company than to the ability of the investigators to hit upon new discoveries.

The chief interest of the report lies in the enumeration of the steps which the Government are taking to break the extraordinary grip which during the last 30 years the Standard Oil Company has been obtaining on the oil industry. General indictments against the company are at present pending in the States of Ohio, Illinois, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, California and New York to the number of over 4000. In the Illinois case the defendants were recently found guilty by a jury, the penalties under the verdict approaching \$20,000,000. The court is now awaiting the decision of the Judge on a motion by the Standard Oil Company that the separate rebate courts for which it is liable be merged into one grand punishable offense. If an adverse decision is given the latter will probably be taken before the United States Supreme Court. In Ohio, where the company has been indicted on 800 counts, the suit is still undetermined. At St. Louis (Missouri) a trial in which the Standard Oil Company is accused of violating the Anti-Trust Law is still in its preliminary stages. In the other States mentioned the trials have not yet begun. Mr. Smith's report, it is hoped, therefore, will, at any rate, have the effect of making the Department of Justice press the campaign against the Standard Oil Company with renewed vigor.

THE ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY.

A recent issue of the "Bulletin" of the American Iron and Steel Association contains an interesting account of the development of the aluminium (aluminum) producing industry in America.

Fifty years ago aluminium was a chemical curiosity. Soon afterwards small quantities were produced in Europe for commercial purposes by various processes, but the production abroad did not enter largely into the arts until after the manufacture of aluminium on a large scale was developed in the United States through the invention in 1826 of the electrolytic process by Charles M. Hall, a native of Ohio. This process is now in universal use, and it is exclusively used in this country.

In a report of the United States Geological Survey for 1892, the statement was made that "practically all the pure aluminium which has been made in the United States has been made in accordance with the electrolytic process covered by Hall's patent." Mr. Hall's process has so reduced the cost of aluminium that the metal is now in common use. The production in the United States in 1893, based on Mr. Hall's invention, was only 37 lb., a purely laboratory product, but in 1903, it amounted to 7,300,000 lb., and in 1905 the consumption of aluminium in the United States was 11,347,000 lb. The production has since phenomenally increased.

In August, 1893, the Pittsburgh Reduction Company was organized solely to manufacture aluminium under Mr. Hall's patents and works for this purpose were built in that year, at Pittsburgh, and put in operation in November. The name of the company has recently been changed to the Aluminum Company of America. It is the only company in the United States that is engaged in the manufacture of aluminium. The works at Pittsburgh were located on Smallman street, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, with the Carnegie Steel Company's offices on one side and the Union Iron Mills of Carnegie Brothers & Co. on the other side. In 1899 these works were greatly enlarged, and in the following year they were moved to New Kensington, a suburb of Pittsburgh, and again enlarged in 1903. They are still in active operation. Other works now operated by the company are located at Niagara Falls, at Massena, St. Lawrence county, New York, and at Shawinigan Falls, Province of Quebec. The first works at Niagara Falls were started in 1895, and in 1896 they were enlarged and new works were built.

Alumina made from Greenland cryolite was used at first by the Pittsburgh Reduction Company in the manufacture of aluminium, but very soon bauxite from Alabama and Georgia was substituted, and its use has proved the best results. The bauxite is to day purified at works at East St. Louis, Ill., owned by the Aluminum Company of America, and thence taken to various manufacturing plants of the company and converted into pig aluminium. In 1899 the manufacture of pig aluminium at New Kensington was abandoned. The works at that place have since been devoted to converting pig aluminium into more or less finished forms. In later years these works have been greatly enlarged.

The first president of the Pittsburgh Reduction Company was the widely known Pittsburgh engineer, Captain Alfred E. Hunt, who remained its president until his death in 1899. The original capital subscribed was Pittsburgh capital, and the business was entirely a Pittsburgh enterprise. Mr. Hunt went to Pittsburgh in 1898, when the company was organized, and has identified with it ever since, at present being vice-president. Since Captain Hunt's death, R. B. Mellon of Pittsburgh, has been president of the company, and Arthur V. Davis, its secretary and general manager, has been its active executive head. The original capital was \$3,000,000; the present capital is \$3,800,000.

When first put on the market aluminium was used only in the manufacture of optical instruments, dental plates and similar light articles. In 1890 the manufacture of aluminium cooking utensils was commenced. One of the earliest uses of aluminium was as an alloy in the manufacture of steel, aluminium being added to the extent of one-tenth of one per cent, or less, to remove the dissolved gases and make the steel solid both for castings and for steel plates. It is now used to-day.

Prior to Mr. Hall's invention in 1826 the price of imported aluminium in markets was not less than \$15 per pound. In 1885, when the works of the Pittsburgh Reduction Company were started, the price of imported aluminium dropped to \$4 per pound. A short time previously the price had been \$7 and \$8 per pound. The Pittsburgh Reduction Company soon reduced the price of aluminium to \$2 per pound, and in 1893 the price ranged from 65 to 75 cents per pound. In 1907 it is 43 cents.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN PERSIA.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PEOPLE KILLED.

A message from Teheran, dated May 28 said: "For a considerable time the people of the province of Burzuj had been complaining of Salar of Dowleh and similar light articles. The Minister of the Interior on Thursday informed Parliament that a detachment of troops with Bakhtiari irregulars would be sent to restore order. Salar of Dowleh is a brother of the Shah, and is married to a daughter of the chief of the Pasht-Kuh Lurs.

Disorders have occurred in Shiraz which, a member of Parliament said, were instigated by an influential priest whom he named. Disorders have also occurred in the neighbourhood of Teheran, which members of Parliament declared to be instigated by the Government.

Reports having come in yesterday from Teheran that Bahram Khan's irregular house, under the command of his son, had plundered some more villages and killed 250 people, Parliament sent a deputation to the Shah and the Azam asking that prompt and energetic action might be taken. The reply was to the effect that the Shah and the Azam had no authentic information regarding the reported disturbances, but that they would make inquiries, and if the reports were confirmed the offenders would be punished. Parliament was not satisfied with this reply, and expressed the opinion that the disorders were connived at or instigated by the Shah himself.

A crowd which gathered outside the Parliament building made a demonstration against the Shah, and there was much sedition talk. The barracks were closed; they reopened this morning, but closed again at 8 a.m.

Joint measures are now being taken by the Persian and British authorities to stop the traffic in arms by sea to Afghanistan and Baluchistan.

A telegram to the New York Herald (Paris edition) from Teheran states that a force of irregular Cavalry, acting on the orders of the Shah, attacked the local Legislative Assembly at Teheran, and that 250 persons were killed and wounded, including six members of the Assembly.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

HIS INTEREST IN ART.

An interesting book which will create considerable stir in the German artistic world is announced. It will be a work of what is called "monumental" dimensions, and will deal with the Emperor's relations to art. The well-known art critic, Professor Roscoe, will edit it, and its text will be profusely illustrated, among the illustrations being reproductions of forty-six original sketches by the Emperor himself, which will be published for the first time. Architects, painters, sculptors, and scene-painters with whom the Emperor has been in frequent contact, and with whom he has conversed on art subjects, will contribute their impressions to the book, and as the State authorities are supplying the editor with all the necessary materials it may be assumed that Professor Roscoe's project has received the Emperor's sanction.

The book will tell us exactly the part which His Majesty has taken in the building of the Berlin Cathedral and other churches, in the planning of museums, the restoration of ancient castles, in the decoration of the streets and public squares of Berlin and other cities with statues and other monuments, in scene-painting for the Royal theatres, in landscape gardening, ornamental arboriculture, &c. It will also deal with the Emperor's critical views on art subjects, revealing him as a critic of exceeding precision. These views he has not only expressed in public speeches and in lectures to professional artists, but, as we hear for the first time, in marginal notes in books and newspapers which he has been reading. On the margin of one journal in which there was a somewhat rhetorical article about the proposed new statue for Richard Wagner, the Emperor summarised his contempt for the writer's views by writing "Das ist Bock!" a phrase which might be rendered in English vernacular as "foolish."

With regard to the Emperor as a creative artist, the forthcoming book will have some very flattering things to say. Hitherto his activities in this direction have only been known to the general public by sketches of ships and his famous picture of ten years ago with its allegorical rendering of the Yellow Peril, but in Professor Roscoe's work we shall have sketches in pen and pencil of monuments, theatrical scenes, &c., all unpublished, as they are said to show that the Emperor possesses an extraordinary knowledge of the technique of art. In several drawings the Emperor attempts the difficult task of rendering masses of people in motion.

GERMAN TRADE.

AMAZING PROSPERITY.

An amazing story of the prosperity of Germany is contained in a report on the trade of Germany in 1906 by Dr. Paul Schwebach (British Consul-General at Berlin), which was issued by the Foreign Office. He has said to show that the Emperor possesses an extraordinary knowledge of the technique of art. In several drawings the Emperor attempts the difficult task of rendering masses of people in motion.

The money market was affected by the enormous demand for capital to meet the expansion of trade, and the demand for raw material was so great that the home supply was exhausted, and large quantities had to be imported. Workpeople of all classes were in great demand, and were employed at higher wages than ever before. Many skilled workmen were imported from England and other countries. Even then double shifts were the rule in many trades.

An accurate idea of the amazing general prosperity of the country may be gained from two sets of figures supplied by Dr. Schwebach. Both have reference only to Prussia, but he declares that they are fairly representative of the conditions throughout the German Empire.

The first set the growth of savings bank deposits is given, and it is shown that the deposits in Prussian savings banks have increased by £27,000,000 in 1906, the total deposits at the end of the year being £115,000,000. The increase in one year represents more than the total sum on deposit in all the savings banks in 1870.

The second set of figures is even more significant. It shows the increase in the number of persons liable for income tax since 1892, and the increase in the total amount of wealth subject to the tax. The table is as follows:

Year.	Income-tax.	Amount liable to tax.
1902	2,437,880	£298,99,882
1896	2,654,444	313,077,004
1900	3,379,634	412,439,347
1904	4,675,189	501,041,014
1906	4,675,189	501,041,014

This table shows an increase of 92 per cent. in the number of persons liable to the tax since 1892, when the present law went into effect, and the total income of the taxpayers has increased nearly 80 per cent. in the same period.

Some very interesting and significant tables are those dealing with Germany's trade with the United Kingdom. The following table shows the growth of imports and exports, excluding bullion and coin, and Dr. Schwebach points out that while the imports to Germany from the United Kingdom were almost entirely raw materials or partially manufactured products, the exports to the United Kingdom were almost wholly finished products. That is to say, Germany took our raw material, on which comparatively little British labour had been expended, worked it up with German labour, and sent it back to be used by Englishmen.

Year.	Imports from the United Kingdom.	Exports to the United Kingdom.
1897	£25,389,450	£24,987,950
1898	28,316,000	27,036,250
1899	30,647,350	40,774,800
1900	35,959,500	43,091,600
1901	27,634,300	45,397,450
1902	27,865,500	47,911,600
1903	28,701,450	49,112,800
1904	30,745,350	49,212,800
1905	30,938,500	52,121,750

One section of the report is devoted to the growth of the electrical industry in Germany. In 1902 the share capital invested in this industry was £3,000,000, and a dividend of 8 per cent. was paid. In 1906 the share capital was £5,000,000, and the dividend was 11 per cent. Among the profitable concerns mentioned which went to Germany firms was that for the electrification of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway between Victoria and London Bridge.

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CRICKET AND GOLF.

"Jesop" writes in a contemporary:—
From the moment of my becoming a devotee on the royal and ancient pastime up to the present time the question as to which game presents the more difficulties to the beginner has frequently been running through my mind. I have debated the point with those placed in the same position myself, namely that of a player who has taken to golf on a lengthy career in the cricket field. On the whole, opinions, I found, were very evenly divided. For my part, I plump unreservedly for golf as being the more difficult game.

It is not so much in the matter of "bankers" wherein the difficulty lies as it is in the method and skill which have to be imparted for the proper achievement of the different strokes. One implement alone is required by a batsman for the furtherance of his object of run-making, but even the most unpretentious of his golfing brethren cannot engage in his favourite pursuit without at least five clubs in his bag. This, of course, is an extremely moderate estimate of the amount of implements necessary for the game, but at least seven or eight clubs would be about the average number, yet the lesser quantity would be sufficient—at any rate, for a humble beginner.

Now, presuming that the driver can be dispensed with until some of the troubles which beset his path have become retrospective, his outfit would consist of—let us say—a brassie, an iron, a maulie, a niblick, and a putter. With the exception of the resemblance which exists between the maulie and the niblick, all these instruments are entirely different, and each of them requires a different method of manipulation. Small wonder, if, at the outset, the beginner finds matters very puzzling. Even to the mature golfer incidents such as had "lies" place a considerable tax upon his ready resource. It is different with the batsman. He never finds himself at a loss in the matter of his equipment. He has not to think whether he shall take his heavy or his light iron to Rhodes or his niblick to Bosanquet. He has only his driver.

Even the small matter of "gripping" a golf club is by no means a simple one. Indeed, it is the greatest difficulty to him who has been used to wielding such a large instrument as a cricket bat. By reason of its size one must grip a bat tightly, and, moreover, with the right hand. Every moment of our golfing life the gospel of the "loose grip" is being preached to us.

The simplest part of golf and one of its most essentials is the "drive"—and yet here even scratch players frequently come to grief. In the sweeping of the ball off the "tee" there are so many things to remember. One has to be so careful as to one's "grip" then the "stance" has to be worried about, the swing of the body when actually playing the ball to be thought of, and the argument of the "loose grip" being preached to us. The cricketer, although he has to pay particular attention to the proper use of his feet, is not troubled in the matter of "stance" or "grip." He may hit the ball in the opposite direction to which he intends, but he is frequently rewarded for accomplishing unexpectedly the "let-out." But the golfer, though he may occasionally benefit from a "topped" maulie shot which when fortune favours him in this respect he complacently remarks is "as good as a better," seldom escapes the penalty arising from a bad stroke. Under favourable conditions, such as a fast wicket for the cricketeer and a fast bowler for the golfer, the former has much the better of the argument.

The matter of difficulty. But although frosty weather and muddy greens do not bring unalloyed happiness to the golfer, yet when sticky wickets begin to make their presence felt no difficulty that he has experienced is quite so great as that presented to him by the "banned" ball. But even his "banned" ball brethren. But even his "banned" ball brethren. But even his "banned" ball brethren.

It is a mistake to suppose that, because a cricketeer is able to negotiate successfully a striking of a wicketing ball to him a much easier task. Quite the reverse is the more difficult. But the golfer, though he may occasionally benefit from a "topped" maulie shot which when fortune favours him in this respect he complacently remarks is "as good as a better," seldom escapes the penalty arising from a bad stroke. Under favourable conditions, such as a fast wicket for the cricketeer and a fast bowler for the golfer, the former has much the better of the argument.

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of these institutions. The former, at the general meeting of shareholders held at Hongkong on February 26th, declared a dividend for 1906 at the rate of 13 per cent. besides setting aside \$750,000 for reserve and carrying forward \$1,720,000 to the new account. Is this not an extraordinarily good result? The Directors of the bank submitted a proposal to increase the capital from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 to meet the requirements of the time, and the proposition met with the ready approval of the shareholders. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank enjoys no government protection or privileges, yet the business is eminently satisfactory and prosperous. The Chartered Bank also paid a dividend of 13 per cent. for last year after making provision for reserve, etc., and the directors further recommended an increase of the capital from \$200,000 to \$250,000. These two are the leading exchange banks doing business in the Far East, and are showing very good results as outlined above, without any government protection or privilege. Unless Japan are not particularly incapable of doing banking business on the same lines as foreigners there can be no doubt that the business of exchange banks should prove profitable without official assistance. The protection of the Specie Bank, but distinctly pernicious as it prevents competition, so long as the Government extends its special treatment to the Specie Bank nobody will enter into competition with it, simply because it is useless to do so. Nobody could expect to successfully compete with an institution which employs capital for which practically no interest is paid, or in other words it would be similar to entering into competition with the Japanese Government. Even the two foreign banks referred to above are said to be unable to compete with the Specie Bank in the matter of discounts of bills of exchange. The protection of the bank must mean so much injury to the interests of foreign traders or an obstacle to the growth of Japan's foreign trade.

There was a Society named the Hakonsha in Japan, prior to our country joining the Geneva Convention (Hakonsha means Philanthropic Association), it having been organized in 1877 to send relief to the sick and wounded in the Sino-Japanese War, which broke out in the spring of that year. Its services were given to Imperialists and rebels alike. On the conclusion of the campaign, though the society had accomplished its original purpose, the members desired that it should be made permanent, and that in time of peace the members should prepare to render medical aid in time of war, and later on, when Japan joined the Geneva Convention, the Hakonsha became affiliated to the International Red Cross Society, and the official sanction of the Japanese Emperor was readily obtained.

The Emperor of Japan always attends the Society's meetings, offers her suggestions, and visits the Tokyo Hospital regularly, to which the sum of 15,000 yen (\$4,500) is annually contributed by the Imperial Family out of personal funds. The General Director is his Imperial Highness Prince Kunin, brother to the Prince Fushimi now visiting Great Britain, the President is Count Matsumoto, formerly Prime Minister of Japan and long Finance Minister, and the Vice-President are Baron Hanabusa and Baron Onawa, the latter being the delegate on this occasion to the Conference. His appointment, which came from the Emperor direct, was designed to afford some indication of his Majesty's appreciation of the circumstances that the meetings are to be held in the land of his august Ally, to which Japan is joined by so many ties of friendship and goodwill.

Baron Onawa is a retired General of the Japanese Army, who was prominent in the early days following the Restoration. There was a conversation at the British Legation in Tokyo, one evening, when the late Sir Harry Parkes gave a reception to meet Sir Samuel Baker, the explorer, who was at the time making the tour of the world, the participants in the discussion being Sir Samuel, Baron Onawa, Major (now General) Murata, the inventor of the famous rifle of that name, and a gentleman now in London who acted as interpreter. The conversation turned upon the weapon then used by the Japanese troops, Sir Samuel, himself, a dead shot, maintaining that from his experience what was needed was a shorter rifle and shorter bayonet. The two Japanese military men took careful note of the explorer's suggestions, and who shall say to what extent this timely hint may not have affected the course of future events? Baron Onawa is one of the oldest school of officers, and his experience dates from days antecedent to the Meiji Era, when the Samurai still wore their traditional two swords in their belts. Dr. Ariga Nagao is a Doctor of Laws (Hakigun-Haka), who was formerly Secretary to Marquis Ito, and is a Professor of International Law at the Waseda University. The Conference will also be attended on behalf of the Japanese Government by Colonel Shiba, the Military Attaché to the Embassy in Grosvenor gardens, and by two other officials now on their way hither.

Only in real activity of the mind can real enjoyment of life be found. The greatest possession of humanity is the remembrance of things well done. It is the courtesy we show to strangers that reveals us in our true light. Nothing is gained by reading a book unless you give to that book more than it gives to you. It is better to be born and have a chance to fight than never to come into the arena at all.

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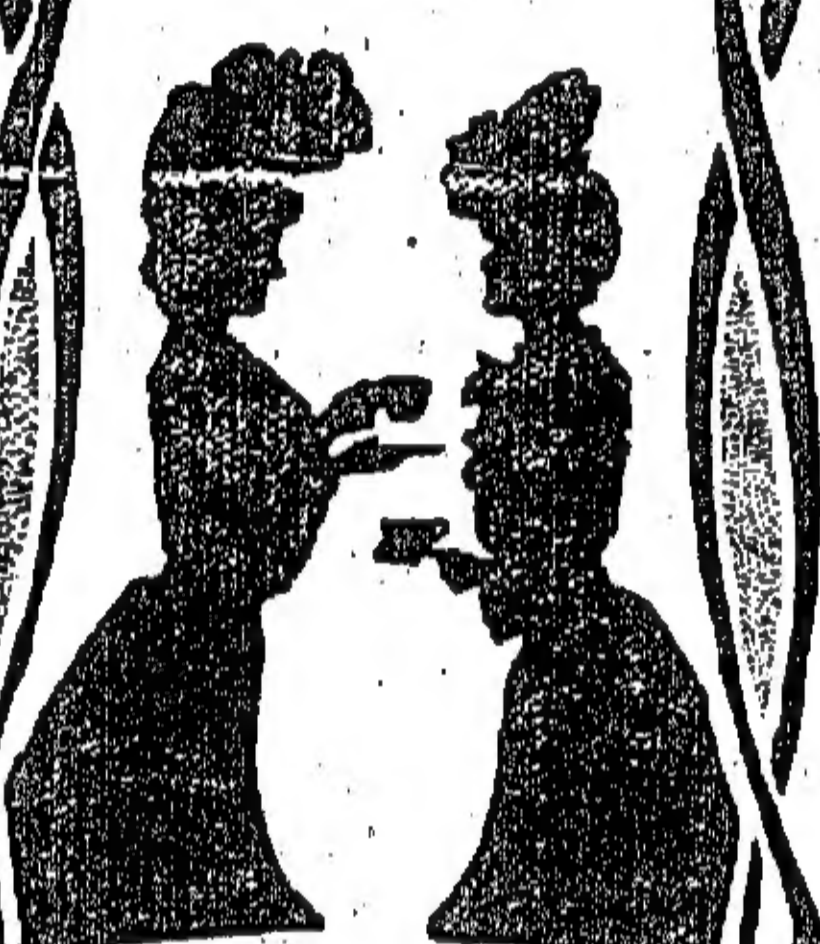
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British Medical Journal.



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most place."
Dr. Braithwaite's
Retrospect of Medicine.

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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

REMARKABLE ALLOYS—SINGULAR LIGHTNING
EFFECTS—UNSAFE BUILDING TEMPERATURES
A LOCOMOTIVE THAT DOES NOT PULL ITS
TRAIN—FAILURE OF HAIL-SHOOTING—FIRE-
DAMP BOMBS—DRAPESS UNNECESSARY—
A NOVEL MUSEUM.

The alloys of copper and aluminum likely to
prove useful have been shown by an important
British investigation to be few in number, the
valuable ones being chiefly those rich in copper.
Those having from 11 to 95 per cent of alumi-
num give least practical promise. The alloys
rich in copper rank high in quality, and those
having from 7 to 10 per cent of aluminum are
remarkably similar in physical and mechanical
properties to certain high-grade steels, which
they even surpass in certain respects. An
important discovery is that the widely-known
"aluminum bronze," containing 10 per cent of
aluminum, has as great tenacity and ductility in
the form of small chill castings as in the
rolled bar. Small quantities of aluminum are
found to have a striking influence, and one
tenth of per cent, raised the angle of twist
in copper in torsion 50 per cent, lowering the
electrical conductivity 23 per cent.

A remarkable photograph taken in a Brussels
street by P. De Heen shows curious luminous
effects from each of the arc lamps at the instant
of a lightning-flash. Bands from the lamps to
the ground are thought to have been caused by
conduction currents, but the effects also include
two luminous filaments emanating from each
lamp, one forming a closed curve and the other
having a lasso-like curl at its extremity.

As a safeguard against defective construction,
Flaoun, Germany, prohibits the building of
walls and sewers with cement, or using concrete,
when the temperature at 8 a.m. is below 25 deg.
F., and with lime at 21 deg. When freezing
delays hardening of concrete, the wooden frames
must be kept in place until the end of the cold
weather.

The so-called "Road train," which is
already being used for carrying farm products
on the roads near Boulogne, consists of a series
of six-wheeled trucks running behind but not
drawn by a gasol, steam or oil "locomotor,"
each vehicle being self-propelled through its
center pair of wheels. The power is transmitted
to these wheels from the engine of the locomotor
through a differential gear and a system of
flexible couplings. A special advantage is that
the locomotors can be made powerful but light,
requiring no extra weight for adhesion, and the
train can be run over bridges much too weak to
sustain traction engines of the ordinary type.
The speeds so far tried seem to be about four or
five miles an hour. These road trains are
somewhat expensive to run, but they offer
advantages in agricultural districts, and give
special promise for military transport.

Of attempts to change the weather, rain mak-
ing has been generally regarded as a delusion,
and now it is proven that bomb firing as a means
of preventing hail is quite useless. "Hail-
shooting" had gained the confidence of wine-
growers in the Alps to such an extent that in
1902 the Italian Minister of Agriculture
appointed a commission to make conclusive tests
of its efficacy. In the five years that have
passed since then many experiments have been
carefully watched, and the commission reports
that shooting the clouds had absolutely no
effect, and that protection must be sought
along wholly different lines.

The fire-damp detector of M. Hardy, a
Frenchman, is an ingenious application of the
microphone. The pipes of equal pitch—ones in
the mine and the other above ground—are
sounded simultaneously, and the sound-waves
impinge on microphones connected in series
with a telephone. If both pipes are in pure air
a clear note is heard in the telephone. If the
pipes are in air of different density, beats are
heard, and these give warning of the presence
of fire-damp in the mine.

Loss of hearing is preventable in 95 per cent
of the cases, in the opinion of Dr. W. Scholer
Byrant, who would give as much care to the
ears as to the teeth, and would have an otologist
consulted after every cold, when anything
unfavorable is noticed, and regularly once a
year. The most insidious changes are of two
kinds—those chiefly inflammatory and those due
chiefly to defective ventilation. The inflamma-
tion first causes congestion, then contraction,
anemia, faulty nutrition, atrophy and degenera-
tion; the choking of the Eustachian tube gives
the same results through direct congestion, and
stagnation of blood and lymph. Reduced or
increased pressure on the drum bones or extends
the chain of ossicles or little bones. Either
condition prevents the best sound trans-
mission, and when long continued, produces
lasting effect.

A public electrical museum and laboratory
lately opened at Brussels is designed to promote
electrical enterprise in the country, and is
equipped with all kinds of models and apparatus,
that can be seen and tried by the visitor. The
museum has four main halls. One is given up
to the demonstration of the laws of the electric
current; the second contains machines producing
electric or magnetic phenomena, electro-
chemical apparatus, lamps, motor-driven
agricultural machines, etc., with sections of
telegraphy, radio-telegraphy and telephony;
the third is a large reading room, with many
scientific publications; and the fourth has
dynamoes, motors, and other heavy machines. A
number of professors give their time to lectures
and laboratory work.

Denmark claims some interesting specimens
of marine architecture in the five oldest vessels in
the world. The "Albertine" was built in 1794;
the "Constance," in 1793, the "De Wende
Brücke," in 1788; the "Dagbladet" in 1786;
and the "Marie," in 1776. All are still in regular
service, some even trading to Iceland.

FORTY MILLIONS IN A YEAR.

Mr. Stead, in the *Review of Reviews*, de-
scribes the impression Pittsburg made on him
during his recent visit, and tells incidentally
how Mr. Carnegie made forty millions sterling
in a single year. The year before Mr. Car-
negie sold his interest in his business for
\$30,000,000 sterling he had offered to sell
out for the sum of \$20,000,000 sterling. The
person to whom he offered the whole of his
interest for the smaller sum had to pay a
million dollars forfeit for not taking up the
option. If the holder of the option had been
successful in raising the \$20,000,000 Mr.
Carnegie would have retired with a fortune
of \$22,000,000 but as the money was not forth-
coming the million dollars went into Mr.
Carnegie's pocket, and he still remained owner
of his interest in the Carnegie concern. It
was in the next year that Mr. Pierpont Mor-
gan became alarmed by the competition which
Carnegie offered to his Steel Corporation,
and as the result of the menace of that com-
petition, which he had previously valued at
\$20,000,000 sterling for \$20,000,000 sterling.
Therefore, adds Mr. Stead, the \$20,000,000
sterling, or two-thirds of his whole fortune, was
paid to him, not because of any industrial
activity on his part, but owing to the manner
in which he succeeded in impressing upon Mr.
Pierpont Morgan the fact that he must be
bought out at any price. According to Mr.
Stead, Mr. Carnegie is now as rich as ever he
was, if not richer. He has achieved great suc-
cess in the course of his long life, but he has
never made a more dismal failure than in the
attempt to disembarass himself of his millions.
It seems almost incredible that since he sold
out his interest in the iron and steel works for
sixty millions sterling, although he has been giv-
ing away money by the shoeful in the Old
World and the New, he has utterly failed to make
the smallest indent upon the capital sum with
which he started. At one time he did, indeed,
succeed in making a little hole in the mass of
his wealth. Two of his later gifts, of \$2,000,000
each, did entail a drain upon his capital, but as
if to mock his ambitions and tell his efforts, the
value of the debenture stock in which his
money is invested rose 10 per cent, so that,
instead of being four million pounds poorer
than he was when he started, he found himself
at the beginning of this year two million pounds
richer than when he began his distribution.

LEADING LADY AT SEVENTEEN.

MISS MARIA LOHR'S EARLY TRIUMPHS.
To be still "sweet seventeen," charmingly
pretty, and to be found in one night into the first
rank of British actresses!
Such is the enviable lot of Miss Mariet Lohr,
who made the hit of the theatrical season by
her impersonation of Trixie in Mr. Michael
Morton's adapted play, "My Wife," produced
at the Haymarket Theatre last month.
Miss Lohr is a living refutation of the old
false cry that the young talent of the stage is
never allowed a chance. Managers and
dramatists are constantly on the watch for
young actors and actresses with real talent and
serious ambition, but it is only now and again
that they are rewarded for their pains.
Miss Lohr, it is true, has certain natural
advantages over her sister—a daughter of
that finished actress, Miss Kate Bishop, she is
also a niece of that fine comedian, Mr. Alfred
Bishop, who was so long associated with Sir
Charles Wyndham. Moreover, she has toured
with Mr. Kendal—an education in itself.
An "Express" representative found Miss
Lohr perching over a sheet of congratulatory
telegrams.

Miss Lohr is more than merely pretty; there
is character in the oval face, framed with wavy
fair hair, and enthusiasm in the bright blue eyes.
The red cherries which nodded over her burnt-
straw hat and the simple frock which she wore
completed a picture of fresh girlish grace.
"It seems like a dream, and I'm not quite
sure yet whether I am awake or not," she said.
"My dream, I may tell you, was to play a big
part in a London theatre, and now it has come
true, and I am told I was a success."
"I have played in London before—the part
of Rosie Mackenzie in 'Colonel Norcote,' at
Mr. Tree's theatre—but I owe much to Mr. and
Mrs. Kendal, with whom I have toured the
provinces. There is no finer teacher than Mrs.
Kendal."

"When did I make my first appearance on
the stage? Well, it was in Sydney, New South
Wales, where I was born, and I was exactly
three years old. Later on I often appeared
with my mother, and a great many of my
holidays when I was at Bedford Park School,
in this country, were spent in serious stage
work. I am now a 'lion' in my spare time to
polish up my French and music."



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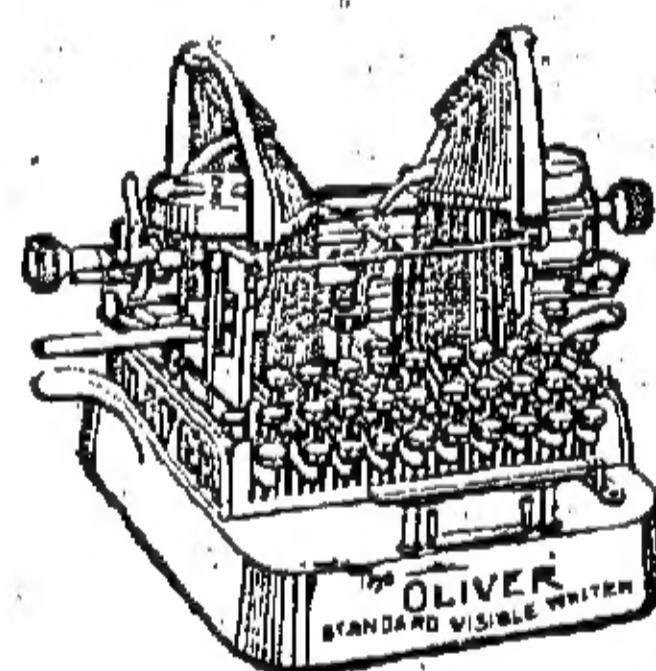
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ARRIVALS.

BOULEVARD, French str., 297, Le Boul, 29th June
— Saigon 27th June, General—Chinese.
CHIMULI, British str., 1,143, J. Warrack, 30th
June—Haiphong and Hoihow 29th June,
General—Butterfield & Swire.
DAGNY, Norwegian str., 583, O. Abrahamson,
30th June—Italy 23rd June, Beans—
Amund, Thomson & Co.
EMPIRE, British str., 2,843, P. T. Holmes, 29th
June—Melbourne via Manila 23rd May,
General—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 3,032, E.
Beetham, 30th June—Vancouver 11th
June, Flour and General—C.P.R. & Co.
FLORA, British str., 4,301, H. Grant Dal-
ton, 30th June—Vehaiwei 29th June.
FOOTON, British str., 1,228, W. Miller, 30th
June—Moji 24th June, Coal—Butterfield
& Swire.
FRI, Norwegian str., 30th June—Canton.
GIPAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,931, Ohno, 29th
June—Moji 23rd June, Coal—Osaka
Floten Kaisha.
HAWK, British str., 636, A. J. Robson, 30th
June—Coast Ports via Swatow 29th June,
General—Douglas, Layzell & Co.
HANGSANG, British str., 1,356, S. Wilde, 30th
June—Shanghai 27th June, General—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HANI, French str., 781, Morlees, 30th June—
Haiphong 29th June and Hoihow 29th
June, General—A.R. Marly.
JOHANN, German str., 932, Ipland, 29th
June—Haiphong 29th June and Hoihow
29th June, General—Jensen & Co.
JOSEPH, British str., 702, H. S.
Smith, 29th June—Tientsin 25th June,
General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
KASHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 1,746, M. Nisi,
30th June—Japan 24th June, Coal—
Fukusui & Co.
KANKO MARU, Japanese str., 1,361, K. Asai,
29th June—Saigon 24th June, Rice—Dod-
well & Co.
KENTANG, British str., 30th June—Canton.
KENTANG, German str., 646, F. Kaiser, 30th
June—Macao 29th June, General—Jensen
& Co.
KWAFOLER, Chinese str., 1,468, R. Lincoln,
29th June—Shanghai 26th June, General—
Chinsee.
KWANGTAI, Chinese str., 30th June—Canton.
LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,200, Harder, 29th
June—Hongkong 26th June, Coal—Butter-
field & Swire.
MARIA, German str., 1,108, J. Minnow, 29th
June—Manila, Australian Ports and New
Guinea 29th June, General—Melchers &
Co.
MATSUNO, British str., 1,444, R. Houghton,
29th June—Saunders 24th June, General—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PITCHAMUR, German str., 1,376, Welf, 30th
June—Bangkok 28th June, Rice and Lim-
ber—Melchers & Co.
PORTONG, German str., 998, W. Botschir,
29th June—Bangkok 21st June, Wood and
Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
SULLBERG, German str., 782, C. Luppi, 30th
June—Haiphong 27th June, Coals—
Siemens & Co.
TAKONAN MARU, Jap. str., 3,216, I. Fukui,
29th June—Ketchikan 24th June, Coal
Mineral—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
TAMIKU, British str., 1,350, A. W. Oster-
bridge, 29th June—Manila 29th June,
General—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

29th June.
ALDENHAM, British str., for Australia.
BENAVON, British str., for London.
CAPE CORSE, British str., for Moji.
CAPRY, British str., for Shanghai.
CHRYFANG, British str., for Shanghai.
C. DIEDERICHSEN, German str., for Haiphong.
DEVANIA, British str., for London.
FUKUSHU MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
HAKATA, British str., for Swatow.
HONG MOH, Chinese str., for Amoy.
KANBU MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
KWIWANG, British str., for Canton.
NICHIRI MARU, Jap. str., for Keelung.
NIGHTINGALE, British str., for Sourabaya.
ROLAND, British str., for Zamboanga.
RUBI, British str., for Manila.
SADO MARU, Japanese str., for Yokohama.
SEIKO MARU, Japanese str., for Focchow.
SOCIOTRA, British str., for Singapore.
STETTIN, British str., for Swatow.
SULTAN V. LANGKAT, Dutch str., for Singapore.
SUMATRA, German str., for Swatow.
SUNGKANG, British str., for Cebu.
YUJINA MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
YERAN MARU, Jap. str., for Ketchikan.
30th June.
JOSHIN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
LOCKRUM, German str., for Swatow.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Japanese str. *Joshin Maru* reports: Fresh
gale across Formosa Channel, thence due.
The British str. *Focchow* reports: Fine
weather and smooth sea throughout the trip.
The British str. *Nichiriki* reports: Typhoon
night of Thursday 27th going up Formosa
Channel, Swatow to Hongkong light S. W.
wind and cloudy.
The British str. *Tuning* reports: Strong to
light S. S. W. wind and heavy sea dull cloudy
weather with hard squalls of wind and rain.
The Brit. str. *Empire* reports: Fine weather
prevailed until our leaving Manila when strong
W. S. W. to S. S. W. winds were experienced
with heavy confused sea and rain squalls.

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"k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP	SYRIA	Brit. str.	—	D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	P. N. O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
MARSEILLES, AC, VIA PORTS OF CALL	SYDNEY	Fren. str.	—	Barillon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 9th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, & C.	CATHAY	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	Bag. of Aug.
DUNKIRK COPENHAGEN, & ST. PETERSBURG	PETRONIA	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, AC.	SPESIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Broek	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 23rd inst.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR SOUTHAMPTON & C.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 20th August.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG	ROON	Ger. str.	k.w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 12th inst.
TRIESTE, AC, VIA SINGAPORE, & C.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	G. Meiners	MELCHERS & Co.	On 3rd inst., at Noon.
NEW YORK	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	von Dobron	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 7th August.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, & C.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 4th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, & C.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	To-morrow, P.M.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	To-morrow, at Noon.
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS, & C.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 4th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 17th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 18th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 19th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 20th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 21st inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 24th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 25th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 26th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 27th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 28th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 29th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 30th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 1st inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 2nd inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 3rd inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 4th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 5th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 6th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 7th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 8th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 9th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 11th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 12th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 13th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 14th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 15th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 16th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 17th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 18th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 19th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 20th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 21st inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 24th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 25th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 26th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 27th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 28th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 29th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 30th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 1st inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 2nd inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 3rd inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 4th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 5th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 6th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 7th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 8th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 9th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 11th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 12th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 13th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 14th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 15th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 16th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 17th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 18th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 19th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 20th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 21st inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 24th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 25th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 26th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 27th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 28th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 29th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 30th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 1st inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 2nd inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 3rd inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 4th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 5th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 6th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 7th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 8th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 9th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 11th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 12th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 13th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 14th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 15th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 16th inst., at Noon.
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YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 25th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 26th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 27th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malcorich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 28th inst., at Noon.

S. SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG.

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPORTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,

with which is incorporated
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum.
Postage \$2 to any part of the World

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Prinz Ludwig, with the German mail of the 4th June, left Singapore on Friday, the 28th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at noon.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hohow, Singapore and Bangkok.	Rajaberi	Monday, 1st, 9.00 a.m.
Samarang	Zweeda	Monday, 1st, 10.00 a.m.
Kobe	Lauchan	Monday, 1st, 11.00 a.m.
Macao	Sui Tai	Monday, 1st, 1.15 p.m.
Saratow and Shanghai	Johanne	Monday, 1st, 2.00 p.m.
Saratow and Sandakan	Kutak	Monday, 1st, 3.00 p.m.
Hollow and Hainan	Chikhi	Monday, 1st, 5.00 p.m.
Saratow, Amoy and Fuchow	Haimin	Tuesday, 2nd, 10.00 a.m.
New York	Brucner	Tuesday, 2nd, 10.00 a.m.
Printed Matter and Samples		
Registration, 10.00 a.m.		
Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 a.m.		
Registration, Kowloon B.O., 10.00 a.m.		
No late fee.		
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Prinz Ferdinand	Tuesday, 2nd, 11.00 a.m.
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 2nd, 1.15 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Japan	Tuesday, 2nd, 2.00 p.m.
Manila	Taining	Tuesday, 2nd, 3.00 p.m.
Printed Matter and Samples		
Registration, 10.00 a.m.		
Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 a.m.		
Registration, Kowloon B.O., 10.00 a.m.		
No late fee.		
Letters	11.00 a.m.	
Wednesday, 3rd, 1.15 p.m.		
Wednesday, 3rd, 3.00 p.m.		
Thursday, 4th, 1.15 p.m.		
Thursday, 4th, 3.00 p.m.		
Printed Matter and Samples		
Registration, 2.00 p.m.		
Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 2.45 p.m.		
Registration, Kowloon B.O., 2.00 p.m.		
No late fee.		
Letters	3.00 p.m.	
Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 3rd, 1.15 p.m.
Shanghai	Hongkong	Wednesday, 3rd, 3.00 p.m.
Kobe	Kowloon B.O.	Thursday, 4th, 1.15 p.m.
Manila	Sui Tai	Thursday, 4th, 3.00 p.m.
Printed Matter and Samples		
Registration, 2.00 p.m.		
Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 2.45 p.m.		
Registration, Kowloon B.O., 2.00 p.m.		
No late fee.		
Letters	3.00 p.m.	

HOCKS AND MOSELLES

SHIPPED BY

MESSRS. HINCKEL AND WINCKLER.

	1 doz. botts.	2 doz. botts.
LAUBENHEIMER	\$11.50	\$13.50
OPPENHEIMER	14.00	16.00
FOSTER	16.00	18.00
WACHENHEIMER	13.50	15.50
NIEBSTEINER	13.75	15.75
HOUHEIMER	18.00	20.00
GEISSENHEIMER (Royal Domain)	20.00	22.00
LIEBFRANZ MILCH (Selected Grapes)	24.01	26.00

These HOCKS and MOSELLES are imported from Messrs. HINCKEL and WINCKLER, one of the oldest firms dealing in this trade. They have a great reputation all over the world and at home (Great Britain and Germany) so we can guarantee these Wines as exceptionally fine. At the same time their prices compared with those of other dealers will be found very favourable.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1907.

TO-DAY
Sale, Household Furniture, No. 17, Cause Road, Mr. Geo. P. Lammett, 2.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 29th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2.24
Bank Bills, on demand	2.24
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2.24
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2.24
Credits, at 4 months sight	2.24
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight	2.24
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.74
Credits, at 4 months sight	2.74
ON GERMANY.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.24
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	5.31
Credits, at 60 days sight	5.31
ON HONKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.62
Bank, on demand	1.62
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.62
Bank, on demand	1.62
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	1.3
Private, 30 days sight	7.34
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	1.62
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	1.62
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	1.62
ON SOERABAYA.—	
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